above, or for a longer or shorter period.

REMARKS OF MR. GRISSOM, OF GRANVILLE,

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the

Upon the adoption of the Resolutions in relation to Habeas Corpus, in the House of Commons, Wednesday, May 25, 1864. Mr. Grissom said, that we were engaged in a great

struggle for national independence, civil freedom. and constitutional liberty. To this struggle for these principles the great re-

nimity and enthusiasm hitherto unparalleled in the history of the world.

The inauguration of this great contest originated not in opposition, on the part of the people, to the government and Constitution of the old Union, for they were attached to both, but because their constitutional rights were invaded by a section having control of the administration of public affairs.

It is a contest then for freedom as well as independence. With this declared view of the character of the contest our people raised the flag of national independence, and our armies went to battle for its in vain for a parallel case, in which popular sentiposed separation. Every rank and class and condisovereignty in open Convention, without a dissent- the clovenfootod satyr of despotism? ing voice, and the people with one accord set to work with tearful but patriotic cheerfulness his last boy, and the widowed mother released from her fond emspeak. Their quiet an orderly conduct in camp, there was a majority of not less than thirty thousand ing "for power? Let States Rights men answer. and their gallantry and daring in the field have in the State of the same sentiment!

those now pending.

In the great struggle now pending, whatever may State-the mother that gave them birth. be thought of others, it may be asked with propries ty, wherein has North Carolina ever failed to do her duty? In its very inauguration it is true North Carolina hesitated about leaving the Union for then existing causes. She was anxious to avert this difficulty | federates? Why, in some localities the whole tribe without bloodshed, upon honorable terms guaranteeing her constitutional rights. She thought it could be done. She was slow to plunge the country into the horrors of what she knew would be such a desolating war, as would spread a pall over the whole land and bring mourning into every family-render ing hundreds of thousands of hearth-stones desolatefilling the land with maimed and disabled, with wid. ows and orphans and squalid poverty-crowding her poorbouses and almshouses-sacrifice hundreds of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of treasure, until at least she had exhausted all honorable efforts to obtain her constitutional rights by other means. But when she linked her destiny with her sister Southern States, from that time till now she cherished and remembered when these traducers has done her duty and her whole duty. Let history, have gone past and present speak. Let justice be done and no North Carolinian will be ashamed. But notwithstanding all this there are those even in high places who seem studious in heaping insult and injury upon her. Why is it so? What are the causes? Why is she degraded and outraged in so many ways?-In what action of her people or her authorities is there just cause for suspecting her fidelity on the part of the friends of the administration? Is it because she complains of her neglect that her loyalty is impeached and her fair name traduced by those whom, in the innocence of her confidence, she has trusted and honored and whose pride and pleasure it should be to "cherish, protect and defend her?" Can it be treason for North Carolinians to claim that she is a peer among her Southern sisters? Is it no cause, that her treasure has been so freely expended in the common defence and the blood of her braves so freely shed to enrich the soil of other States, that she should be considered worthy of equal honor? Can it be considered unreasonable in North Carelinians to insist that they have men of capacity, intelligence and patriotism sufficient to fill the various offices in the military departments of their own State, to administer to the sick and wounded and dying in the hospitals and in the fields, and to lead their own soldiers to battle and to victory? Must integrity, ability and loyalty forever be imported from other States? Will not one hundred thousand brave hearts, active and buoyant in life, suffering and wrighting. with wounds, or still and cold in death, satisfy the administration and Congress at Richmond that North Carolina is true, and convince them that there is no necessity for legislating on her account by the passage of such extreme and dangerous measures to civil liberty as the suspension of the writ of habeas cor-

Can it be considered unreasonable for a law-loving and law-abiding people to insist that the great landmarks of freedom and constitutional right, the palladium of civil liderty and the preserving charm of popular government shall be ignored by their public servants and that the majesty of her laws shall not be insuited by every official who happens to be -

Dressed in a little brief authority.

Vol. 1.]

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1864.

[No. 33.

canvassed before the public, but the opposition was But is this all? This very hall was the theatre of so decided, that the purpose of Congress (if it have a scene, which will be recorded upon the brightest any) seemed to have been altered and the public pages of history. And whatever may be the fate of mind quieted with the belief that the intention was civil freedom in this country it will go down to posentirely abandoned. Which doubtless was the case. | terity, a theme of admiration, long after the names of Towards the close of the memorable session, how- the authors or sympathizers of the attempted misever, without the occurrence of a single aggravating chief shall have been despised or forgotten. I allude circumstance, so far as came to the knowledge of the to the attempt to fasten a test oath of loyalty upon vincing State papers. country, certainly no new demonstration of disaffect the public. tion or disloyalty towards the government or the sources of the country and the people, both as to cause, we hear that both houses of Congress with ed at even these attempts on constitutional and indiblood and treasure, have been devoted with a una- closed doors are in solemn couclave. The public ear vidual rights. But who can picture with what a is pierced with painful whisperings that the repression of indignation and resistence, a violation of the sentatives of the people are in secret session in judgment upon the liberties of their constituents. The sequel more than realized the forebodings in the corpus, and the pursuit of industrial occupations with-public mind—the injunction of sceresy was removed out military restraints, would have been met by that -the Congress adjourned-the members with com . patriotic body? They would have said that North men lable alacrity hastened from the scene of their Carolina had given up her peace, her wealth and her disgrace and the theatre of their infamy, leaving the children, but could not surrender her sovereignty, men lable alacrity hastened from the scene of their country the victim of their stabs at constitutional liberty, "the unkindest cut" of which, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, "Upon what food had these our Cæsars fed that they had grown so defence and triumph. The history of the dismem- great?" We thought they were our servantsberment of nations may be searched through all time how did they become our masters? How came this very spirit of English laws and English customs, sudden, unexpected and extraordinary "change over ment sustained, with so much unanimity, the pro- the spirit of their dream?" How came the footsteps of Congressmen so suddenly diverted from the pathtion in life, with every shade of partizan views and way of freedom to the goal, of tyranny? How the Anglo Saxon community. political opinions, acquiesced in the movement and came the Goddess of Liberty, with her golden tressi sustained the cause. Such was the unanimity of es disheveled and torn, to lie down, in the very public sentiment that North Carolina resumed her midst of her devotees, in the lecherous embrace of

There is a rumor extensively circulated all over to make good this solemn declaration. The laborer North Carolina and in other parts of the country, quit the plough, the mechanic his workshop, the (I speak of it only as a rumor,) which throws some merchant his counting room, the student his acade. light on this otherwise mysterious action of Congress. my, the editor his sanctum, the old man gave up It is said (with how much truth those who participated in the transaction well know) that a short time all persons between the ages of seventeen and fifty whom he cherished as his only comfort and support, previous to the passage of the act suspending this writ, the President invited our North Carolina delebrace one by one her sons, until she stood like the gation in Congress to an interview, and read to them lifeless trunk of the tree of the forest, leastess and a long and laboriously written letter, from a citizen limbless. Such was the ardor, the unanimity and of North Carolina, to which he seemed to attach full enthusiasm, with which North Carolinians rushed to faith and credit, advising him (the President) that insurrection or insubordination should it be attemptthe conflict for national independence and civil free- there was a wide spread feeling of disloyalty and ed. Who does the Executive fear, then? Is it the dom, long before conscription, unnecessary so far as treason in North Carolina -- that a majority of her army already under command subject to the rules she is concerned, was thought of or resored to. people meditated dangerous designs—that Conserve and articles of war, and far removed from the reach Such was the patriotism and public spirit of her ative politicians had hemmed in and ditched around of habeas corpus or any other civil process? Is it the citizens and their devotion to these great principles, Gov. Vance and lest him high and dry, and urging young in their non-age, the old in their dotage, the that from every town and district and neighborhood the President to assume extraordinary powers and in the State, soldiers like "armed men from the teeth take speedy and efficient measures to overawe and community who are exempt by reason of positions of Cadmus" sprang forth with so much rapidity that silence the people. To their everlasting personal and in the service of the State government? in a few months North Carolina had raised, equiped, political shame, rumor says that several members of If neither of these who then can be the object of and tendered, seventy odd regiments to the Confeds Congress confirmed the declarations of this letter- so much anxious solicitude Why is the adminiseracy. Of the bearing of these troops in all their writer, and stated to the President that not only tration with the sword of the nation in one hand and positions it would be an act of supererogation to their own immediate districts were disloyal but that the purse in the other still "hungering and thirst

wrung from popular sentiment the just meed of Rumor has it that but one of our Senators (who for praise. They have rallied around the standard of the short time he was there won for himself imperish a single conspiracy or rebellion, worth the name has and move upon Richmond by this line, or will he their country with more than Spartan courage. - able renown as a patriof and stateman.) and but two been attempted. Scarcely a show of opposition to They have endured privations and sufferings with- or three Representatives, had the manliness and in the administration, in its war policy, has been exhibout complaint, met danger and death without falter. dependence to confront and denounce the slanders ited from any quarter. The entire resources of the ing, and snatched victory from 'the jaws of defeat and traducers of the State that had honored them, without inviduous triumph. They have been pa- and the constitutents who confided in them. If there tient in suffering, defiant in danger, modest in vic is any class in the community who have garnered for tory. They have stood like a wall of bayonets and themselves storehouses full of political infamy and of fire around the beleagured capital of the Confed- will transmit with their names a rich inheritance of eracy and driven back the cruel invaders discomfited. political ignominy, it is those of our own citizens, Death has held no carnival and spread no feast to whether in place or in private, who from disappointwhich North Carolinians have not been invited guests. ed ambition, party prejudice or truckling subservien-They have crowded its path as if it were the high- cy, so far forget the patriotic instincts of even the way to festivity and mirth. Their bones bleach and savage races as to violate the sancitiy of their own their blood enriches every battlefield from Bethel to altars and the green graves of their own sires, by bad men, who, like pioneers, go before to smooth the slandering, villifying and impeaching their own way, good men may tremble for their safety. Under

> "Tho' the scorner may sneer at and witlings defame her, Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her." I ask them why it is that North Carolina is a byword and synonyme for d'sloyalty among her Conof hirelings from the lowest sycophant who eats his daily bread from his master's hand and does his bidding pro pretio, up to the gold laced 'gaudy oligarch, whose occupation would be gone if tyranny and oppression were to cease, all, 'Tray, Blanche and name and detract from her well earned blood-stain ed laurels, and with equal unanimity commend the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

This class, whether in Congress or out of it, whether in the State or beyond its limits, are North Carolina's enemies. They are doing her serious injury whether intended or not. The memory of the terests and no knowledge of our people? Let us imi-

To the vile dust, from whence they sprung, Unwept, unhonored and unsung." A never flitting, ever accusing sense of justice will continually whisper to their guilty consciences;

"Is there not some chosen curse, Some hidden vengeance in Heaven's arsenal, Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the men, Who owe their greatness to their country's ruin ?"

In reply to the argument of "necessity" the couns try asks when and where is this encroachment upon mendation if intended for this State more especially States' rights to end. In the inauguration of this as many believe, was criminally gratuitous and ungreat struggle there were not wanting those gallant necessary. It was in the very face as I have shown defenders and champions of these great principles of the unwavering support of the administration on every where, candidates for office and candidates for the part of our people of all war measures that have renown, who were loud in their denunciations of the even the semblance of patriotism, with the mantle general government for its encroachments upon of charity thrown over Executive blunders, and con States Rights and anxious to preciptate, a conflict for trary to the urgent and earnest appeals of Gov Vance their maintainance, who are now tame and willing in all his official correspondence upon this subject, and quiet submissionists. We are engaged in a great with the Executive and Legislative officers of the and patriotic struggle for independence and freedom. government. Shall we sacrifice these principles among ourselvee, while galiantly defending them against invasion by dent and in Congress to have been influenced by the others? Is our devotion to these great landmarks patriotic suggestions of his advice than the declaraless now than at the commencement of the war? Their unnecessary suspension is but the entering wedge to military despotism, and contrary to the genius of free government. The tendency of power speken with so much familiarity with English authoris always to steal from the hands of the many to the ities, alludes to the suspension of this writ in that few. Its march is stealthy and clandestine-always country at various times and quotes the books to under a false garb, most generally that of the tyrant's sustain his position. This he holds as a precedent plea, "necessity." If it can be made reconciliable to for our Cangress in their late extraordinary and the feelings and interests of the country to acquiesce unconstitutional action. It will doubtless strike in this measure now, do you think we shall feel the this House with great surprise that a gentleman appasame lively repugnance to it herealfter? It has been rently so familiar with English law and English juristruly said that no man ever became perfectly wicked prudence, should not have remembered that there was at once, and it may be affirmed with equal propriety a marked difference between the prerogatives of the that a nation never becomes enslaved at once. Men English parliament and the Confederate Congress, must be initiated by degrees and their repugnance The power of the one is omnipotent and limited by gradually overcome. These laws form in the esti- no written Constitution. They could repeal habeas mation of many great and good men a complete tyran corpus itself if they chose, but they dare not do it. ny-a tyranny of the most odious kind, because Such is the spirit of liberty in that country. Their powestablished under the mark of liberty. Was the er to do so, however, is unquestionable. Of the other, tyranny of Robespiere less intolerable, oppressive or however, the case is quite different. Our Congress odious because inflicted in the name of the people, is limited in its powers by a written Constitution, than a like tyranny in Turkey under the Grand by which all the rights not expressly delegated are Seignior? Why should we cool There are circumstances amounting almost to cer-tainty, that the suspension of the writ of habeas cor-within the recollection of gentlemen with what feetpus was intended by its originators and authors, more ings of opposition and indignation the very first adespecially to punish, mortily and degrade North vances of tyranny and oppression were met in this infractions of the Constitution on the part of Con-Carolina. It has been more than intimated by one State? Who has forgotten what feelings were gress and that the suspension act confers judicial auwho is supposed to know something at least of the elicited by an official announcement of a politician thority on the President. Were I to attempt to follow motives and policy of the administration. But what in this State in 1861 or 1862, clothed with authority are the collateral circumstances indicating the fact that this act, as suggested by Vice President Stephens, was intended to intimidate North Carolina?

It will be remembered that at the meeting of the lets are supported by the confiscation?—And how the public heart rejoiced confiscation?—And how the public heart rej last session of the late Congress, the subject of the when Gov. Clark forbade its execution and protected tional questions in the presence of constitutional suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was freely the rights of individuals by solemn proclamation! lawyers. It would be an act of supererogation on

We all remember how the public mind was shockmost sacred and consecrated rights of freedom and citizenship as contained in the privileges of habeas her liberty and her honor.

For more than six hundred years since the sturdy Barons of England, wrested from King John at Runnymede the great Charter of liberty, there have been guarantees in British jurisprudence, pervading the wherever they have gone, which have led so firmly to the establishment of the great principles of habeas corpus, as to stamp it a part of the municipal law of

Without attempting an argument upon the unconstitutionality of the suspension by the late act which I think is clearly demonstrated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and Gov. Vance in his late admirable message, it is to be deprecated as a matter of political policy. It is plain to me that there is less necessity now for such a measure as this, than there might be even in time of peace. For now almost everybody is a soldier. Conscription embraces years (except a few, exempt by courtesy) who are under the control of the Executive Commander in-Chief and subject to martial law The President has, then, all the aid which the utmost resources of the country can afford. With this force he can suppress women and children? Is it the small class of the

When was there ever before a revolution upon so gigantic a scale without internal disturbance? Not country, both as to men and money, have been freely I id at the feet of the executive. What more can be asked? Of whom can he complain? But it may be said that this suspension of the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus affects only the disloyal and guilty. Even if it were so the principle is the same. Even bad men should be tried and punished. Let it be remembered that attacks upon the liberties of the people are always made upon the vile and worthless. When precedent is once established, in the case of this suspension men are to be punished not because they are guilty, but because there is no means of proving them so. It regards the entire population of for some time longer. the country as fit to be proceed under restraint .-But who are the disloyal and the guilty?

If rumor be true, in the opinion of no inconsiderable number of our delegation in the late Congress, that class includes a majority of not less than thirty thousand voters in this State. "The same thirty thousand that elected Gov. Vance." If these gentlemen could, on a solemn occasion in the presence of the Sweetheart," unite in attempting to traduce her fair President, impeach such a majority of their constituents of disloyalty and their "tongue not cleave to the roof of their mouths"—if they could thus with a maricidal stroke, stab the reputation of good old mother and their "right hand not forget its cunning," who could promise himself safety from the espoinage of "detectives" who have no sympathy with our inhumblest of her true and worthy citizens will be tate the courage and practice the virtue of our ances. tors to whom we are indebted for so many blessings, maxims and principles in political economy. They were not ready to lay their liberties at the foot of the crown upon every vain or imaginary alarm. They knew full well that liberty was not like a garment that could be thrown off to-day and put on to-morrow. They knew full well in the language of Gov. Brosn that "important rights yieldad to those in power without rebuke or protest were never recover-

ed by the people without revolution." This act of Congress urged by Executive recom-

How much wiser it would have been in the Presitions of irresponsible letter-writers who are always

extravagant and seldom truthful. The gentleman from Davidson, Mr. Beall, who has our zeal or abate reserved to the States. Can the get the gentleman in his learned legal arguments, doubt-

the part of any member of this House to add to the weight of argument against the constitutionality of this measure with which the country is already as familiar as the schoolboy with his hornbook. Upon this subject, I will turn the gentleman over to the tender mercies of Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens, and Gov. Vance in their recent able and con-

FROM GENERAL LEE'S ARMY.

FROM OUR OWN CRRESPONDENT.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Hanover Junction, May 25, 1864. But little has transpired since the date of my ast letter worthy of notice. The enemy has advanced up to the north bank of the North Anna and has kept up an irregular artillery fire from the hills overlecking the river, for the purpose, doubtless, of ascertaining the strength and direction of Gen. Lee's lines. In one or two places he has thrown a force across the river, but it is not be lieved that he has as yet intended to make a seri ous effort to force his way to the south side, his chief object being to acquire as much information as possible in regard to the Confederate position. preparatory to ulterior operations. In the course of his reconnoisance yesterday, he gained the south bank in front of Pickett's division, but was soon driven back with a loss of some forty priso ners, including an Adjutant, and almost including a Brigadier General, who was saved alone by the

fleetness of his horse. Since it is now well known to the enemy, there can be no harm in stating that our picket line extends along the south bonk of the river, and that the success with which the enemy has forced this line at more points than one should occasion no uneasiness whatever. As at Fredericksburg, so at this place, our true position is on the range of hills on the south side of the river, since a position along the banks of the river would not be so good inasmuch as it would expose our men to a plunging fire from the enemy's well served artillery on the Caroline hills beyond. Nor could any advantage we might gain be so well followed up if our lines were further advanced. In other words, the public may rest assured that Gen. Lee has placed his forces exactly where they should be placed. The Federals have eyes as well as we, and Grant has very sharp eyes, and he and they Commissioners of Sinking Fund .- Hon Thomas Ruffin, know what is here stated just as well as we do.

But will Grant attempt to cross three rivers the North Anna, Little river, and the South Anna, march further around to the right and below the point of confluence of these streams, and endeavor to cross one-the Pamunkey-at or nearHanover Court House? The reconnoissances which he has made since his arrival here were undertaken, doubtless, to enable him to decide this very question. It is reported that he moved a consider- FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADAS, DIVISIONS AND CORPS able force yesterday up the North Anna upon our left; if this be true it is not improbable that he has N decided that it is better to attempt to affect the passage of a single stream than of three, each one of which presents a strong line of defence. A great battle may be precipitated almost any day, but their is no special reason for believing that one will occur this week, and it may be postponed

With the exception of an irregular shelling of the woods on the southside of the river by the enemy perfect quiet has prevailed to-day along the lines. The weather is superb. SALLUST.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS." THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY . of Medicines by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cared by 4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for every-thing, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box. and these certificates are from well known and most respectable indi-

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

chitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from \$100 to \$200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
9. Some physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2.880 bexes have been sold to two iteragists one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina. Draggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina, and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Drag-Price, \$3 a box. For \$30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and coun-

ry merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

Address, GEORGE W. DEEMS, 16-w&d5t, -TEACHER WANTED.

WILL GIVE \$200 PER MONTH AND BOARD, AT MY house, in Branswick county, to a gentleman of character, who is well qualified to teach eight or ten boys.

Any one wishing such a situation will address me at Wilmington, or I can be found in this City antil the Legislature

DAN'L L. RUSSELL. HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY. THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION

For circulars and information, apply to Maj. WM. M. GORDON,

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT. PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock,

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell-no bell will Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864.

CITY OF RALEIGH. Mayor-Wm. H. Harrison. COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward-W. H. Tucker, Alex Creech and P. Middle Ward-W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee an i S. W. Scott. S. Harp, J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax.

W R. Richardson is City Treasurer. Town Constables - J. J. Betts, Chief - N. V. Denton,

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.
J. L. Pennington, City Printer.
F. G. King, Weigh Master.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchman—E. A. Johnson, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. O. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

ADVERTISING, &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollar per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in

JOB WORK of every description will be executed a this office with dispatch, and as nearly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

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partment.

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Supreme Court.-Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief

Justice,—Wiltiam H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Atterney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been liscontinued.] Superior Courts .- Judges .- Edwin G Reade, Person,

Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson. Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Slon H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumber-

land; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustun S Merrimon. Buncombe, Confederate States District Court .- Hon Ass Biggs.

Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W 1 Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall. Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Marcin. Literary Board .- His Excellency, Gov. Vance President Ex Officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor-Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

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Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, David L Swain, Orange. The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill .-Hon David L Swain, President. Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common

Schools of the State. Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh. Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane

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8	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
9	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
0	Thos F Toon,	IF m Q Dealth	John S Brooks,
11	m 0 0	Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		Oh
23			Chas C Blacknan,
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddens D Love
26	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
16	John R Lane,	John T Jones, Geo F Whitfield,	Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe.
9	Wm R Creasman,	zac J Proffitt,	
m	Frank M Parker,		
1	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McRay,
12	Ed C Brabble,	David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Clark M Avery,	Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders.
14	W LJ Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm & Morris,	Jackson IrBost.
8	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers.
9	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
10	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland.
	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
11	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradehaw,	
12		Wm & Lewis,	
13	Thos S Kenan,	Taze L Hargrove,	Walter J Boggan, Chas M Stedman,
4	Thos C Singeliary,	John R Winston,	T McGee Smith,
5	Samuel H Boyd,	A C McAllister,	Nelli McK McNelli
6	Wm L Saunders, .	the mountainston,	Aren D Crudap,
17	Geo H Faribault,	Albert A HIII	Wm II Jones.
8	Sain H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	James T Davis.
19	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	dunes I Davis,
0	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhoek,	Jas R McDonald.
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	oas it meronald,
2		Marcus A Parks,	Tomas I Tandati
53	Wm A Owe s,	Jas T Moreheac,	James J Iredell,
14	Ken R Merchison,	Anderson Ellis,	James A Rogers,
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	1-3- W 0-1
66	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C. Jones,	
8	John B Palmer,	D3	Thomas J Dula,
9	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
O.	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
31	Jas D Radeliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
25		Geo W Clayton,	
33	371 000 000	Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
4	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones, John J Spann.
35	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann.
365	Alex D Moore.	J H Netheremt,	Clem G Wright.
37	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
-	W (37 THE		

The First Battal on (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj The First Battal on (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexand r MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second B stallon (Infantry) by Major Jame. J Iredell, 53a Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillers) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W. L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillers) by Lieut Col Joseph. Stair; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Win II Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewact's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps

son's Division, Ewell's Corps
The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, 20th in 19th in 19th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in 1 ane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pick-The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Gingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 25th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th, and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilsox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.
The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigede,

Pickett's Division, Beanregard's Corps.
The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.
The 3td, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.
The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Divi-

sion, Beauregard's Corps.
The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 55th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division of the Stevenson of the Stevens

vision. The 10th, 41st, 524, 64th. 65th, 67th and 68th fre not brigaded.

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County ! FOR THE SENATE:

> Hon. SION H. ROGERS. FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

TO PRINTERS. TWO GOOD COMPOSITORS CAN FIND PERMANent employment by immediately applying to this office May 24, 1863.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM .- The supremacy of the eivil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the art suspending the writ of HABEAS A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while

they remain upon our statute books. No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independ-

ence. An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities. To separate State action through a Convention ; no counter

revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their parity.

Business Notice.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative. Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is Union or Disunion.-W. W. Holden, August Southern men feel that Mr. Fillmore's election would

not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. Can it be possible that there are men in the Sonth who pre-fer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Re intion, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few

and far between.

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a condidate on sectional grounds pleaded to wield all the people, having the power to elect a President, should house a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property n neonle: and suppose they si candidate-what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. The expression of Black Hepublican opinions in our midst, is incomparable with our hongr and safety as a Prople. * Ect our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Reman is neither a pir nor a safe instructor of our Young MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLI-CANISM.-W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electroal ticket in the slave-holding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a soperatest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a seperation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to saver existing political relations. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do her Whip us in Figure 1 are ground "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate." enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgmeet, restore it again if it could. * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave isw, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-afealers. They would create insurrection and service war in the South- they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies, and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their tilumph would be the heginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country .- W'. W. Hot-

DEN, Sept. 20th, 1856. If the white people of the Senste should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such mon as Fremont and Banks, and Giddines, and Burlingare, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRAfarion to which ther will Descend even the true Consti-tutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and their very slayes will, JREB THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856. * We shall not reduct upon the intelligence of our renders, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by res-oning with any person who would SURMIT TO JOHN C. FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. Filippore, a Northern man, has declared that the Bouth ought Not to submit, and that the triamph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. There are KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with Mr. RAYNER-NOT MANY THANK GOD I-W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 1856.

Secessionist.

We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possi-

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE. - Progress 25th January, 1861.

We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution. We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a coursewhether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame-for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considerd discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man. Progress, January 29th, 1861.

North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Grees ly) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—Progress,

The Register sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its preservation; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?—Progress, same date.

* NORTH CAROLINA must go out and so must all

the border Slave States. It is folly to talk about saving the Union now, and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a

UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to

save. - Progress, same date.

* The Standard can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border sleve States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there was a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that Union, the Standard was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and courin Jo Lane .- Progress, March 23d,

GOVERNOR VANCE

Will speak at Greensboro', Saturday, June 4th, Lexington, Monday, June 6th, Salisbury, Tuesday, June 7th, Concord, Wednesday, June 8th, Davidson College, Thursday, June 9th,

Dallas, Friday, June 10th, Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th, Shelby, Monday, June 13th, Rutherfordton, Tuesday, June 14th.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points, when the Governor leaves the Railroad, for two persons.

The Crisis.

We are fully alive to the great importance of placing every man in the military service at this critical conjuncture, who would be more useful to the country in the army than he would be at home. The fate of our nationality is trembling in the balance; and as the result of a contest for place in the political world may depend upon the vote of one man-so the fate of the Confederacy may also depend upon the "last man," Mr. Holden promised, on the part of North Carolina, to be furnished, if necessary, for the achievement of our independence. We appeal to the patriotism of every man in the State, who is able-bodied and can use a musket, to go to the front. The services of one man may seem small in armies composed of tens of thousands, and yet the services of that one man may decide the question whether we shall be slaves or freemen. We repeat-let every ablebodied man, whatever be his vocation, or cause of exemption, who would be more useful in the army than at home, go to the front.

Conscripts between 45 and 50.

We understand that Gen. HOLMES, commanding the Reserve forces of North Carolina, has called out those liable to conscription between 45 and 50 from several of the more Eastern Counties, and has them rendezvoused at Goldsboro'.

We furthermore understand that a report is in circulation that Gov. VANCE has caused these men to be called out.

Every man in the State, who has a thimble full of brains, knows that the Reserve troops have been turned over to the Confederate authorities, and that Gov. VANCE has no control over them whatsoeverno more, in fact, than he has over the brave veterans in Gen. LEE's army.

Gov. VANCE, as we learn, did all he could to induce Gen. Holmes not to call out these reserves, impres sed, as he was, with the belief that they would be more useful at home, than they would be in the military service. But his counsels did not prevail.

We understand that some of the fighting patriots, who are busily engaged in making this false impression on the minds of the people, are themselves exempted from conscription through the favor and kindness of Gov. VANCE. This is the method they? turing willful and deliberate lies to injure the man | Fund for the Orphans of Soldiers. who, through his abundant kindness, has preserved their miserable carcasses from danger! And yet Gov. VANCE still allows them to retain their Home Guard commissions.

Would the "Christian gentleman," who is Gov. VANCE'S competitor, mutatis mutandis, exercise the same degree of forbearance?

Hon. H. S. Poote vindicates Gov. Vance. We have before us the speech of Hon. H. S. FOOTE,

of Ten., delivered in the House of Representatives on the 18th inst., in support of a resolution introduced by him asserting the expediency of repealing the act suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas cor-

In the course of his very able speech Mr. FOOTE used the following language:

And I furthermore declared, (speaking of the act which he opposed at the time,) that the bill then before us, should it become a law, would establish an irresponsible despotism in the city of Richmond, to which no high spirited people could long patiently submit. The important fact was distinctly brought to the notice of members here, that the enlightened and patriotic Governor of North Carolina was colemnly and earnestly protesting, in able and fervent letters, addressed to gentlemen here, which most of our outer works, but was repulsed with a loss to him us have seen, in behalf of his time-honored Commonwealth, against any such legislative action as that which lacks confirmation, and probably emanated from that was afterwards adopted."

Such is the testimony of Gov. FOOTE, the great champion of civil and Constitutional liverty in the House of Representatives, in behalf of our noble, patriotic and "Model Governor" for his solemn The Editor of the Progress "an Original protest and warning against the passage of the act suspending the habeas corpus.

> the great principles of constitutional liberty as handed down to us by the heroes and sages of the revolution.

We publish to-day the able and interesting speech delivered in the House of Commons by Dr. EUGENE GRISSOM, of Granville county, on the Majority resolutions of the Senate introduced by Mr. WARREN, of Beaufort, in relation to the act of Congress suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

There are no truer friends and no abler champions of civil and Constitutional liberty in North Carolina, than Dr. GRISSOM and E. J. WARREN-and, let it be remembered, they are friends and supporters of GOV. VANCE.

We may not agree with these gentlemen, in every particular, but we regard them eminently conservative and patriotic, and thoroughly devoted to the cause of Southern independence and Confederate nationality.

The Petersburg Register is not able to under stand the reason why the correspondence, which it the fortifications. It was immediately discovered republishes from this paper, between Gov. VANCE and they decided that it was not prudent to publish the correspondence at that time.

We trust our friend of the Register will be satisfied with this explanation.

Personal Liberty.

The State of North Carolina, true to the great principles of magna charta, has, through the Legis-lature of her State, passed the following act to pre-serve the personal liberty of her citizens. It was introduced by the Hon. N. Boyden, Senator from Rowan, and passed both Houses of the Legislature by very large majorities :

ANACT more effectually to secure the benefits of poration of citizens in civil life beyond the limits of the State.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of thority of the same, That any person as to whom a is heard, or who knowingly or intentionally prevents the service of the same by force, or by keeping out his custody, to consult with and have the assistance ing said writ, or who shall send away or conceal any person who is in his custody or under his counsel, with intent to prevent said writ from being sued out or executed, or the petitioner from being discharged, high misdemeanor, and, on conviction in the Superior Court, shall be find not less than one thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than one year.

shall, under any pretence whatsoever, transport beyond the limits of this State, by force or violence, any person in civil life, such person so oftending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor and, an conviction shall be find not less than two thousand dollars and imprisoned not less than one year.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted. That if any person in civil life shall be transported beyond the limits of this State, contrary to the provisions of the second forthwith demand him of the authorities of the Con-

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, the 28th day of May, 1864. R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C. GILES MEBANE, S. S.

There may be those who will urge that military necessity justifies the abrogation of all civil law, during a state of war; but we do not think so. We do not think that it is incompatible with a vigorous prosecution of the war to look after the personal liberty of the citizen, and we consequently approve of the above act as eminently wise and just.

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the Orphan Endowment Fund desires to address the people at the following

June 5, Sunday, Poplar Tent Church, Cabarrus

June 10, Friday, Lincolnion; 12, Sunday, Shelby, Cleaveland county;

14, Tuesday, Rutherfordton; 16, Thursday, Hendersonville:

18 and 19, Saturday and Sunday, Asheville; " 21, Tuesday, Marion, McDowell county. On Sunday's he will conduct divine service, and

on the other days specified, deliver addresses on the have adopted to show their gratitude-by manuface state of the country, with special reference to the

Western papers please copy.

From the Richmond Dispatch, 27th. THE WAR NEWS.

No startling news was received yesterday from any direction.. The two armies on the Southside remain in the positions held for several days, no new movement has taken place, and perfect quiet prevails. The Yankee gunboats still infest the river, but seem to have suspended their waste of ammunition in shelling the woods, Fort Clifton and other points on the shores of the James and the Appomattox. Beast Butler, pent up in a narrow strip of land in the county of Chesterfield, has ample lime to send lying dispatches to Washington of the extent of his open rations; but should he attempt to widen his sphere of action by another advance upon General Beauregard, he will doubtless find that officer ready to meet him. Meantime the people must be patient. Exciting news cannot be constantly coming, and the present lull in events will prevent a surfeit of the popular appetite when the storm breaks loose afresh.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY. Persons who left the lines yesterday represent everything quiet in that direction. The War Office had no news of interest last night, and beyond a report that some vitality was apparent on the enemy's right (our left) we have nothing to announce. There was, indeed, a rumor last evening that the enemy made a feeble attempt on Wednesday night to capture lacks confirmation, and probably emanated from that individual who has become so distinguished in this war, "the reliable gentleman." Another report is that McClellan is new with Grant, and acting as a restraint upon his impetuosity; in other words, those who believe this story pretend to see in it a reason why Grant does not offer battle to General Lee. The report, however, may be true; but if so, and if Mc-Clellan has any influence over Grant's actions, the latter would hardly be apt to select the Peninsula as Gov. Vance stands primus inter pares among the a line of operations. McClellan tried that route once, statesmen of the Confederacy in his advocacy of and abandoned it in grief and despair; and the experi ment cost him his laurels, as well as the soubriquet

of the "Young Napoleon." The train last evening brought down one hundred and forty prisoners, taken by Mahone's command in Tuesday's fight.

THE AFFIAR IN CHARLES CITY COUNTY. We have received some further particulars of the affair in Charles City county, to which brief allusion was made yesterday. The expedition, which consisted of a portion of Gen. Fitz Lee's cavalry division started from Matthews Court House and proceeded to Kennon's wharf, on James river, a point nearly opposite Fort Powhatan. At one o'cleck on Tuesday our men dismounted and pushed forward through the woods which lie between the river road and the river, driving in the enemy's negro pickets, who fled incontinently to the fortifications. Our troops then moved on the works, which are situated on a high bluff, and consist of strong fortifications, protected in front by a deep ditch and long abattis. The attack was made upon the west front of the fort, and the negro troops, without making much resistance, ran down the bluff to the Beach, where they remained during the fight. The white troops, however, stood their ground. Just as our men charged the works the gunboats in the river opened a furious fire upon them, which was hotly seconded by musketry from that the enemy had thrown strong reinforcements

The author of the "Amity Hill" letter, alluded to in our last, copied from the Progress, we learn is known; and he is a true Holdenite. He induced his own son to desert the flag of his country, and is now "Obstenaula" is said, in the Indian language, to import "I will be friendly." As Johnston and Sherman have been fighting there, it hardly seems that man have been fighting there, it hardly seems that editor of the Standard.—Salisbury Watchman.

For the Conservative. "AS THE TWIG IS BENT, THE TREE'S IN

CLINED?

It is evidently the duty, as well as the interest, of "original Conservatives" to examine carefully the conservation of Mr. Holden, and to watch its development. As it lies in their minds it is a growth of Georgia.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J.

S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate, States of the Northern District of Georgia. many years. Its roots have deepened and its boughs have strengthened by many a struggle with such blasts as came from the Standard when it proclaimed that the South will not submit to the election of a the writ of habeas corpus and to prevent the trans-poration of citizens in civil life beyond the limits and sound—to preserve. "A Conservative" is one who preserves the State from sudden and unnecessary changes, or from destruction, and to this preservation North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the au- be devotes his fortune, life and honor. Conservatism, with original Conservatives, has become a principle writ of habeas corpus has been issued and served, which guides them instinctively. With Mr. Holden about one o'clock this morning. who willfully fails or refuses, under any pretence it is only "a three year old," of sudden germination, whatever, to obey the mandate thereof, or the orders uncertain growth, and weakly constitution. An old of the judge or court thereof, before whom the same pilot does not need to cast his lead, or to leave his log, or to keep his chart at hand. To him the color of the water shows how deep it is; a glance at the of the way, or who shall willfully fail or refuse to waves determines his speed; and the general look of permit any person upon application by counsel, in things around tells him where he is. Now Mr. Holden's conservatism is too young, inexperienced of coansel, for the purpose of sueing out, or prosecut. and unsteady to guide himself, and far less trustworthy by those whom he presumes to teach. How can he do for others what he shrinks from doing for himself? When a mob is destroying his property, and frightening his wife and children, he runs down when the judge or court so orders, shall be guilty of the back street, crosses over to the front street, and gets into the Governor's house, as he got into the Governor's party, by the back door. There he sits 'depressed," hoping that some one else would pre-SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That if any person serve his property, his wife and his children. Just so when he voted for "the last dollar and the last gunboats man" to be furnished in this war for our altars and for our fires—he doubtless hoped that some rich neighbor would furnish the dollar, while his own some poor neighbor would furnish the last man, while then resolve into secret session. bis own son was peacefully folding his Standard -If such things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry? There are, thanks for original section of this act, the Governor of the State shall Conservatism, men, who whose efforts for the common weal, are not exhausted by shedding ink in blusterfederate States where such person may be imprison- ing, who are not afraid to shed their own blood to keep safe the wives and homes of their neighbors .-If one's conservatism gets an ugly, grovelling twist near its root, how can it ever grow to be a tall, straight, and comely tree? Its owner will never be of the straightest sect, but ever of "the straitest sect," that is of the most parrow, most selfish sort. We read that while the Pharisees laid claim to and manifested a patriotic zeal for national distinctions, they included and controlled the great body of the people. But this laudable and proper spirit became punctilious in its love of forms, preferred what was merely ceremonial or of minor moment to the weightier matters of the law, and often cloaked great corruption under appearances of vi tue and devotion .-Saul the persecutor - the excummunicator-" breathing out threatenings," was of this "straitest sect." But when he got back to the straight path of original Conservatism, he obtained mercy for what he did, while walking in the strait perversion thereof, because he did it "ignorantly, in unbelief."

Mr. Holden has hardly had time to get through "fourth," "fifth," and "highest" readers, before he can be trusted as to the difference between Shibboleth and Sibboleth.

For the Conservative.

MR. EDITOR: You may rely on the following as having actually occurred ; Scene on the Cars .- Old Gentleman reading the Progress

-Young man talking - Travellers listening.

Young man-"I will not be satisfied if Vance don't beat Holden eighly thousand votes." Old Gentleman—" Did you say eight thousand?"
Young man—" No, sir, I said eighty thousand." Old G -" Well that will do. Here is a piece in the Pro-

gress, saying we must fight as well as negotiate, and that is the only truth in the whole paper. If Holden will not me out and address the people, he has his minions at Fat man-" Well, my friend, I will vote for Vance, if you

ill give me a chaw of tobacco.' Old G .- "That I will and gladly, too!" And the old gentleman came near tearing out the inside of his pocket in his eagerness to comply with the request. Fat man-"If Holden had let Vance alone till his term

was out and behaved himself; I might have voted for him; but I used to know him as Democrat, and I thought he Middle aged man-" I am for Vance, too. If I was for Holden I would want somebody to take me out and shoot

me, and I have got a son in the army, who would disinherit me as long as I live, if I should vote for Holden?" Farmer -" I have been taking Holden's paper, but of late I am so disgusted with it, I cannot stand it any longer."
Among all the travellers, not one raised his voice for poor Holden, who, in his ambifion, is trying to break up the Conservative party. VIATOR.

LIST OF WOUNDED NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS RECEIVED AT RICHMOND.

	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
A THE OTHER PROPERTY.	MAY 24TH AND 25TH, 1864
A Andrews co G 15,	L Hays co G 47, H Howell co E 33,
E Abernathy co A 47, J D Atmore co F 22, J Allen co C 16,	I Howell co E 33,
J Allen co C 16.	J C Hill co I 49, A Hollard co E 33,
A Abernathy co E 23, . J Baker co A I,	R A Jurgett co A 28
J Baker co A 1,	J H Jeffreys co B 5 cav, R A Jarrett 25,
W Belk co E 48. A Brown co G 37, J D Brown co D 47,	R A Jarrett 25,
A Brown co G 37,	Is o oackson co or at,
G H Bell co C 37	W H Jones co D 30, S J Kiser co E 34,
G H Bell co C 37, D T Billups co B 10,	S J H Kistler, dead, co C 34
A Butord co A 55,	E S Livington co H 48.
II Russell on WAE	E S Livington co H 48, B J Lee co I 43,
J E Brareur co G 33, G M Bucham co D 33, T J Baker co G 4, W K Battle.co F 4, G W Blakely co F 28,	G Luresturd co 1 1,
G M Bucham co D 33,	H Lenoard co H 48,
W E Battle co E 4	R D Luck co B 14,
G W Blakely co F 28	C L Lines co B 14, M McGregor co C 14,
H Barnes co K 57. A J Bethmore co D 5 cav, T A Branson co F 46, J P Cowps co G 56, N Correll co F 50	B H Moore co H 2
A J Bethmore co D 5 cav.	B H Moore co H 2, J E Mathews co E 33,
T A Branson co F 46,	o H Martin co E 28.
J P Cowps co G 56,	K C Muller co D 28,
AT CALIUII CO F O.	F. Marlay co I E.
J Colton co H 2,	W McDonald co F 5,
A Camp co A 34, A B Curry co A 27,	W McDonald co F 5, N McKinn.n co D 83, W R Morris co D 47, W Marar co B 45,
G Collins co A 27	W Marar co B 45
J A Coggins co A 13.	J S Mathews co K 56,
J E Cranough co A 43.	J Marlow co D 1 cav,
G Collins co A 27, J A Coggins co A 13, J E Cranough co A 43, D D Campbell co D 45,	A Nichols co K 23.
P H Childress co K 7,	C S Neal co D 5,
D D Campbell co D 45, P H Childress co K 7, E T Cook co E 1, T A Cornelius co K 5 cav, J E Collins co A 22, J E Covener co A 43, P Dellinger co H 37, G W Deuton co C 2,	T Nance co F 45,
I A Cornellus co K b cav,	J h Near co A 13,
JE Covener co + 42	H Owens co G 48.
P Dellinger co H 37.	MJ Pritchett co H 44,
G W Denton co C 2,	N Povey co E 57, J S Patterson co C 7,
W H Donald co B 22,	J Proffit co D 1 cav,
F Delinger co H 37, G W Deuton co C 2, W H Donald co B 22, T S Duke co F 43, M H Dobbins, Cove's bat, E Ellen, Manly's battery, F Ellen co D 10, G D Ellington co B 14, F Falk co B 57	W Page co E 38, W M Page co C 33,
E Ellen Manle's bettern	W M Page co C 83,
E Ellen co D 10	N Price co A I cay. S Robinson co K 22.
G D Edington co B 14.	C C Riggs co A 28,
	F Robinson co G 52,
E Franklin co.C 16.	W Rae co B 2,
G Q Frazier co D 45, J S Frobarger co H 37,	G Rudd co D 15,
J S Frobarger co H 37,	J Roneley co C 53,
R Francis co B 37, N W Gunn co D 5 cav,	A Rose co I 1,
H Gentre on H 9	A Spear co F 28, J S Sorg co A 1 art,
G D Goswick co G 15, G W Goings co I 16. W F Gannon co H 55,	R Sterling co I 2 cay,
G W Goings co I 16.	C Stone co B 35.
W F Gannon co H 55;	C Stone co B 35, W H Smith co B 49,
n munter co D 54,	L L Thonebory co 46 46
M H Hogue co A II,	VA Thompson co D 43,
B W Hester co B 18,	V A Thompson co D 43, V G Varner co K 5,
S Hudson co I 45	C I White co I 4b.
LH Hill co A 28.	J Williams co G 44,
W M Hobbs co A 45.	J W Wessinheimer to E 1
R D Horner co G 47.	PA Wren co C 45
A Haughton co E 5	G W Walker co A 15
G Horrifer co E 1. D A Hayer co C 16,	J M White co A 7, P A Wren co C 45, G W Walker co A 15, A P White co C 56,
DA Hayer co C 16,	C. E. W COO CO H 28
A Hollin co E 38.	M Whitmon co U 16
L'R Holmes co H 2,	T J Washburn co E 19

SCREWS AT AUCTION!

ON TUESDAY, 8TH OF JMNE NEXT, WE WILL SELL One or two thousand gross of Screws; in assorted lots to suit purchases—a rare chance for wood workmen to be supplied with a scarce article. Sizes ranging from 3-8 to 3 inches.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,

Auctioneers

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co., STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS, Raleigh, N. C., CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various

Telegraphic News.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From Virginia-Grant Entrenching-Our Army in Line of Battle-Butler's forces Advancing Backwards-Congressional-Foreign News. RICHMOND, MAY 30.-Grant's army is entrenching on the north and west of Tolpotamoy creek ; his line extending irregularly from the Pamunkey, near Hanover town, to Gilman's

mill, on the road from Mechanicsville to Old Church.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

A raiding party of Cavalry appeared at Hungary Station

RICHMOND, May 30 .- Our troops, at three o'clock to-day were reported to be in line of battle, in front of Atters station on the Virginia Central Railroad. Perhaps a collision may oc. cur to-morrow. None has taken place to-day.

The enemy have all left Hanover Court House. The army correspondent of the New York "World" is reported captured to day, with papers on his person, showing the loss of the sixth, Sedgwick's, Corps since the campaign begun. Papers found on this correspondent also say that Grant does not mean to fight any more as he has been, but it is supposed that hereafter he will try entrenching. General Hampton was, to-day, placed temporarily in com-

mand of the cavalry of this army. [THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, MAY 30 .- It is reported that Butler's forces are leaving Bermuda Huncreds under the protection of their

FOURTH DISPATCH. 1

RICHMOND, May 30.—The Senate passed a bill after debate allowing commissioners under the act suspension the writ of property would become far more valuable, and that habeas corpus, two hundred and fifty dollars per menth and

> The House resolution relative to Memminger was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary-after the withdrawal of the Commintee one each state a resolution was adopted ex. tending the session until the 7th of June. The President vetoed the bill establishing a general staff.

(FIFTH DISPATCH:) RICHMOND, May 80 .- The London "Times" of the 4th says, that the officers of the GEORGIA, (now lying in the Mersey for the purpose of being sold,) were entertained at a dinner by the Liverpool Southern Club.

An effort will be made to retain a crew for the Alexandria. American stocks are depressed in the London market, except Confederate bonds, which, advanced four and a half per cent. on the third of May, ten or twelve per cent. above the quotation of United States five twenties.

No result had been arrived at by the London Conference. A general war in Europe is apprehended. A Spanish Admiral has seized Chincha Island, the property

From Georgia-More Fighting. NEW HOPE, MAY 29 .- While Jackson's dismounted cavalry engaged the enemy last evening on our left, Gen. Gates was ordered to feel their position. He deployed his command as skirmishers and having driven in those of the enemy and taking possession of the breastworks, he ordered a charge, but as certaining the enemy to be in force, he countermanded the the spelling-book of "Conservatism" yet, and he order. The order did not reach Lewis' brigade whose gallant has to go through the "first," "second," "third," second, fourth and fifth Kentucky regiments rushed forward with great impetuosity; they leaped the breastworks and found themselves confronted by Logan's 15th army corps. The loss in one regiment was one hundred and thirty killed, wounded and missing. Maj. Miller 4th Ky, killed, Capt. Mitchell 5th Ky, wounded, also Capt. Despa 5th Ky, Capt. Henry, Lt. Cleveland,

> WE are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33-tepd. Standard and Progress copy till day of election and send

Lt. Forshaback and Adj't Moss 2nd Ky.

LABUT. THOS. KING, is announced as a candis date for the office of Sheriff of Pitt county, at the ensu-MANY VOTERS.

32-d5t. We are authorized to amnounce C. B. SANDERS, q., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next Genéral Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance.

WE are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.

WE are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of

SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT. THE REQUEST OF MANY CITIZENS. THE CONCERT, by the Scholars of the Raleigh Bartist Sabbath School, will be repeated in the basement of the Baptist Church this evening at 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Admittance \$1: Proceeds to be devoted to a benevolent object. May 31, 1864.

TO PHYSICIANS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,) GENERAL HOSPITALS, N. C. RALEIGH, May 28th, 1864.) THE SERVICES OF ADDITIONAL MEDICAL MEN are required in Virginia, and m instructed to make contracts with those who are willing to go there.

P. E. HINES, SURGEON,

33--1t.

Medical Director. State of North Carolina, Subsistence Department, RALEIGH, MAY 25, 1864.

FRESH BEEF WANTED. WISH TO PURCHASE TEN LIVE BEEVES TO furnish the Hospitals for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina Soldiers. Persons who can possibly spare any are requested to communicate with me without delay.
30-tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, ? RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864. PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply these useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them. Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for

the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office. EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General North Carolina.

All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office. WAYSIDE HOSPITAL, QREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864. DY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened

a WATSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find J. L. NEAGLE, Asst. Surg. in charge.

ean find profitable employment by applying to Capt.

A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to

MINERS WANTED. NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N., WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864.

WHOSE PERSONS SKILLED IN THE BUSINESS

Maj. & Chief Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this Bank, will be held on the second Thursday in June next, (being the 9th,) at their Banking house in the City of Raleigh.

C. DEWEY, Cashier. Rateigh, May 2d, 1864,